

LONDON IN TERROR OF ZEPPELIN RAID

Believes That Germany Is Concentrating Air Craft, Expecting to Attack.

MANY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, September 26. There is growing apprehension in England that the Germans are planning Zeppelin raids. Four is shown that London may be the first point of attack by these aerial war machines.

At the beginning of the war this alarm was felt, but after a time the public discredited the possibility of night attacks and bombardments by German aircraft. The disaster to British cruisers in the North Sea has emphasized the German policy of rapid, daring blows.

Statements issued to be reassuring fall in their purpose because of visible precautions against such stealthy attacks—darkening of cities at night, use of searchlights over important positions and the constant vigilance of aviators. There is a belief that the Germans are concentrating a force of Zeppelins for use against England. Instances of German activity with air craft of all sorts multiply.

FLY OVER THE CATTEGAT.

Zeppelins Seen Scouting There.

Probably for Hostile Warships.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Copenhagen despatches received by a news agency say that Zeppelins are flying continuously over the Cattegat. One of the aircraft flew over the island of Thule and disappeared in the direction of the Little Belt.

It is believed that the Zeppelins are scouting for hostile warships.

PROTESTS TO WILSON.

Ostend Burgomaster Sends Statement on Bomb Throwing.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times prints the following despatch from its Ostend correspondent:

"The burgomaster has addressed, through the American Consul here, an energetic protest to President Wilson against the action of the Germans in dropping bombs on Ostend, which is described as an unjustifiable violation of the rights of the people.

The Consul is telegraphing the protest tonight."

ZEPPELIN DAMAGED.

British Bomb Dropped at Dusseldorf Causes Loss.

Dusseldorf, Sept. 26. (Via London, Sept. 26.)—A Zeppelin which had been shot down by the British aeroplane raid on the night of September 24, was damaged by a British bomb dropped at Dusseldorf.

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THE OPENING OF THE Laurel House

AT
LAKEWOOD
IS ANNOUNCED FOR
OCTOBER FIRST
Representative in attendance
to snow apartments. Booklet.
SEASON OCTOBER TO JUNE
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

FRENCH SHOOT DOWN THEIR OWN BALLOON

Carelessly Worded Telegram
Leads to Fatal Mistake
at Rheims.

PERCIN'S FATE UNKNOWN

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Stories which the rigorous censorship in force both in England and France has prevented being cabled, telegraphed, even written, let alone printed (without a paper running the risk of being suspended), are gradually filtering through by the return of correspondents bringing copy they have not been able to send.

An absolutely authentic story tells of a fatal mistake made by the military authorities at Rheims. One day they received a telegram from the Paris military authorities saying that "a dirigible would pass over Rheims about 2.30 P. M." This, carelessly worded despatch was taken as a warning that a Zeppelin had been seen starting from the German lines, and when the expected long, metal body bore in sight at a conveniently moderate altitude it was immediately shot down by the Rheims garrison.

Then it was discovered that the dirigible was a French one and that the mistake had cost the life of at least one French officer, shot through the throat. How many others were wounded has not been allowed to become known.

The dirigible was undoubtedly the French, S. 100, presented some years ago to the War Office by the inventor, Spies, a local Frenchman, who took out patents for a metal bodied dirigible balloon divided into sections some time before Count Zeppelin began building on the same lines.

A few days after this catastrophe the Paris papers reported that the remains of a Zeppelin, brought down at some unmentioned point, had just passed through the streets of Paris in a dray. It was really the wreckage of the S. 100 balloon being brought back from Rheims.

Gen. Percin has occupied the tongues of many for the last fortnight and has even been discussed in print as far as the censorship would allow. The General is more than 65 years old, belongs to Nancy and is a great authority on artillery, both as regards its manufacture and its use. He has the drawback of being an active political worker, a Republican, and of being one of those who opposed the change in the military service from two to three years.

He played a great part in the troubled history of the army in the days when the attempt was made to clear the army of aristocratic officers and make it a democratic body. He was accused of being an active agent in the system of denouncing officers who went to mass, and kept to the old idea that a different fibre to the rest of the world. This will explain that the General has enemies.

When the official communique one day gave the Belgian frontier as the fighting line and two days after placed it about half way between the frontier and Paris without a word as to how the change had been brought about, tongues began to wag. Gen. Percin, who was in command at Lille, had betrayed his trust, Gen. Percin was in the Cherche-Midi prison at Paris, Gen. Percin and been shot at Lille by Gen. French's orders, a French officer had been sent to Gen. Percin to give him a revolver, and when the General did not make immediate use of it the officer saved him the trouble by shooting him dead.

Paul Kitchener had gone to Paris (which was true) and had condemned Gen. Percin to be shot. Any man in the street could give the details of the General's failure, could tell how he had been ordered to support the British forces and failed to do so, with the result that the British were cut to pieces, and how Gen. Percin had received a written order from Commander in Chief Joffre, which he had casually tucked in his pocket and forgot, for it was twelve hours when the stories began. Moreover it was well known (or soon became so) that the General had a German mistress, who had been caught in the act of trying the secret mobilization orders to a carrier pigeon.

The *Guerre Sociale*, a strong supporter of the General as a politician, then came out with a story that all these rumors were baseless fabrications, as the General had gone out of his mind just after war began, having broken down from overwork on preparations for war. Then came an official announcement that the General, who had by this time been shot at least three times, was in charge of certain new artillery formations and could be seen by any one who could get to the Fomtainebleau district grounds. The *Guerre Sociale* then investigated, found that the General had been in command that supreme command at Lille, had had nothing to do with the withdrawal from that district and had received the new artillery appointment when the Lille district was in the German power, but that, hearing of the story current about him, had demanded an official contradiction of them in a letter worded so vigorously that the War Office had removed him from his post.

Since then vague reports have gone round that the General was really relieved of active work through showing himself insufficient at Lille, but the exact truth about this matter is about as much known as that which has occurred during the war is still a mystery.

PRINCE OSCAR'S HEART WEAK.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Rout's Amsterdam correspondent forwards a despatch from Berlin saying that Prince Oscar, the third son of the Kaiser, has been obliged to enter a hospital because of a weakness of the heart.

the official communique this afternoon answers criticisms which have been directed against the medical corps regarding the transportation of the wounded.

It says:

"Attention has been called to the inefficient manner in which the wounded have been transported at certain points which might give rise to belief in insufficient organization or to the absence of foresight. In order to arrive at a correct appreciation of the facts the real facts must be known exactly.

"There have been circumstances in which the medical service has been forced to retire with extreme rapidity, taking from the battlefield not only the wounded which it has been able to treat under the greatest difficulties and at great personal risk on the field but also those wounded soldiers who were being treated in hospitals on which the German fire was directed.

Material Not Sufficient.

"It can thus be understood that it has not been always possible to utilize at a given moment the trains (to the number of 170, capable of taking away 100,000 wounded men) which had been prepared with personnel and surgical necessities in anticipation of normal evacuations, because the transport service has been able to place at the service of the medical department for these extraordinary retreats in mass only the material which was available and near at hand, and even in this case such material had to be utilized just as it was.

"A hospital sheltering 500 wounded had to be evacuated in two hours. This explains why many wounded soldiers had to be transported stretched on straw or even in wagons. Only horses were available for the transport of these wagons.

Germans Are Blamed.

"Such conditions could not have been foreseen. They would never have been caused by an enemy who respected international conventions, because all the wounded should have been under the protection of the Convention of Geneva, whether they were in the charge of field hospitals or in regular hospitals in the invaded territory. The German army, has, however, adopted a new system which consists of bombarding ambulances and hospitals and thus slaughtering the wounded in their beds.

"If in view of these hurried retreats some wounded men have had their wounds aggravated or have even succumbed, how many others have had their lives saved and have escaped from the enemy?"

SAYVILLE WIRELESS ILLEGAL TILL NOW

Government Issues License, but
Calls Attention to
Violations.

75 CENTS A WORD TO NATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Acting Secretary Sweet of the Department of Commerce issued a license today to the Sayville wireless station as "a limited public service station" to charge 75 cents a word to Nauen and Eilvesse in Germany, and 35 cents a word to Cartagena, Colombia.

In a letter to the Atlantic Communication Company, 47 West street, New York, Acting Secretary Sweet brings out the fact that the station had been violating the law up to this time in doing a commercial business. The license issued by the Department is good until January 1, 1915. This is the letter of the Acting Secretary:

"Referring to your letters of September 11, 14, 17 and 23 and the visit of your representatives to this Department on the 22d instant, I transmit under another cover a license for your station at Sayville to operate as a 'limited public service station' in connection with the coast stations at Nauen and Eilvesse, Germany, and with the coast station at Cartagena, Colombia.

The license originally issued to you on February 27, 1914, authorized you only to communicate with ships at sea. About that time (February 11) you stated that you wished to use a high power set at Sayville for special testing in connection with the engineer of the Telephone Company at Berlin, and the Department permitted these tests to be conducted without a special license within hours to be fixed by the radio inspector at New York.

On the 11th instant the radio inspector advised the Department that you were breaking the law by a word of messages between Sayville and Nauen, Germany. This commercial service was in violation of law and the understanding by which you had been permitted to conduct only experimental tests.

You now ask for a license to send transatlantic messages to Nauen and Eilvesse for a period of six months and charge at the rate of 75 cents per word, the additional charge to Nauen being 25 cents, which includes the German land line rate.

The rate you propose greatly exceeds my rates for radiograms permitted by any government, as shown by international records. You claim that you need this high rate because your transmission is so uncertain that messages often have to be repeated six or eight times, and you have shown to the Department service messages to prove that sometimes several days elapse before you can establish communication. Other experts have corroborated from observations your statements as to the uncertainty of your communication with German coast stations.

The Department does not believe that the uncertainty of your communication is a valid reason for an exceptional rate. It accepts your statements that at present you have no traffic at all with ships at sea and no other source of revenue, and that at a lower rate than 75 cents it will be impossible for you to keep the station open.

Under these exceptional conditions the license is granted to you to-day, authorized you to collect the rate of 75 cents a word up to noon on January 1, 1915. In the meantime it puts the responsibility on you to improve your communication. The license is a democratic body. He was accused of being an active agent in the system of denouncing officers who went to mass, and kept to the old idea that a different fibre to the rest of the world. This will explain that the General has enemies.

When the official communique one day gave the Belgian frontier as the fighting line and two days after placed it about half way between the frontier and Paris without a word as to how the change had been brought about, tongues began to wag. Gen. Percin, who was in command at Lille, had betrayed his trust, Gen. Percin was in the Cherche-Midi prison at Paris, Gen. Percin and been shot at Lille by Gen. French's orders, a French officer had been sent to Gen. Percin to give him a revolver, and when the General did not make immediate use of it the officer saved him the trouble by shooting him dead.

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It says:

"Attention has been called to the inefficient manner in which the wounded have been transported at certain points which might give rise to belief in insufficient organization or to the absence of foresight. In order to arrive at a correct appreciation of the facts the real facts must be known exactly.

"There have been circumstances in which the medical service has been forced to retire with extreme rapidity, taking from the battlefield not only the wounded which it has been able to treat under the greatest difficulties and at great personal risk on the field but also those wounded soldiers who were being treated in hospitals on which the German fire was directed.

Material Not Sufficient.

"It can thus be understood that it has not been always possible to utilize at a given moment the trains (to the number of 170, capable of taking away 100,000 wounded men) which had been prepared with personnel and surgical necessities in anticipation of normal evacuations, because the transport service has been able to place at the service of the medical department for these extraordinary retreats in mass only the material which was available and near at hand, and even in this case such material had to be utilized just as it was.

"A hospital sheltering 500 wounded had to be evacuated in two hours. This explains why many wounded soldiers had to be transported stretched on straw or even in wagons. Only horses were available for the transport of these wagons.

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FRANCE IN DEFENCE OF MEDICAL CORPS

Alleged Germans' Disregard for
International Pacts Blamed
in Answer to Critics.

WOUNDED KILLED IN BEDS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A note appended to

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